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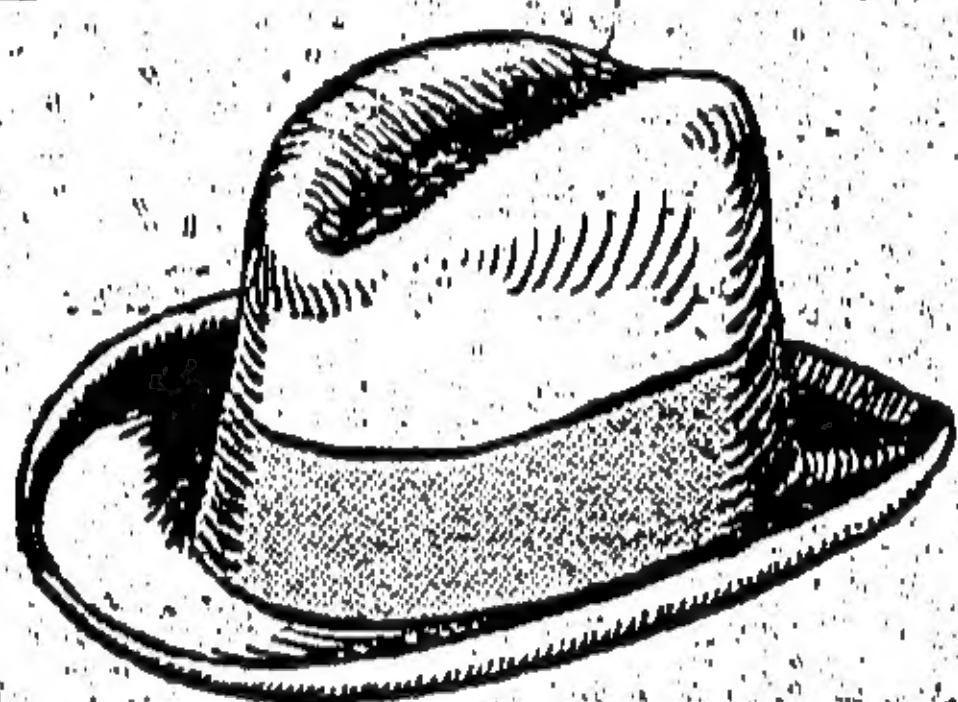
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ARMS AND AMMUNITION CASES. SIX PROSECUTIONS.

The arrival of the *Empress of Asia* from America on Monday resulted in the arrest of several Chinese, for attempting to smuggle arms into the Colony.

One of the Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the possession of 600 rounds of 22 calibre revolver ammunition.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida, who appeared for the defence, said that his client had been in America for a good number of years, was returning to his home in the country, and brought the ammunition with him. The ammunition were of a very small calibre, and his client intended using them for shooting small birds.

A fine of \$300 was imposed.

Another Chinese who was charged with the possession of 400 rounds of ammunition, found wrapped in some rags and concealed in a basket, pleaded that he did not know local regulations.

A fine of \$500 was imposed.

A third Chinese was charged with the possession of two revolver cylinders and was fined \$300.

When charged with the possession of two packages of 32 calibre smokeless revolver ammunition, a Chinese said he had lived 25 years in America and was returning to his native place. He denied the accusation.

After evidence had been recorded, the accused was seen handing the packages to a boarding-house runner, and when accosted by a Chinese detective, attempted to throw another package away, the defendant was fined \$100.

When charged with attempting to smuggle into the Colony various parts of a fire-arm, a Chinese said they were parts of a shot-gun which his master used for hunting purposes in America. He did not know that they were in his luggage.

After the Chinese Police armorer had testified that the things complained of were parts of a Winchester rifle, and not of a shot gun as alleged, his Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

The last case was that of a Chinese, a woman on the *Empress* liner, who was charged with the possession of 2,000 rounds of Mauser pistol ammunition, and pleaded "Not Guilty."

P. C. Elston of the Water Police said that he was patrolling the harbour in the Police launch at about 3.30 yesterday afternoon, when he saw a sampan pushing off from the *Empress* liner. He boarded the sampan, and found two bundles of 100 rounds of pistol ammunition each in a couple of grass sacks. The boatman pointed out the defendant, who was in the boat, as the owner.

The defendant denied that the grass sacks were his.

His Worship thought there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the ammunition belonged to the defendant and discharged him.

The ammunition was in each case confiscated.

SPORT.

HOCKEY

HONGKONG H.C. v. 74th PUNJABI

The following will represent the Hongkong H.C. against the 74th Punjabi at 5 p.m. to-day, on the U.S.B.O. ground:—J. P. Jones, M. L. Baiton, O. C. Hickling, E. J. R. Mitchell, Rev. E. Martin, B. O. Hale, R. A. Brand, W. H. Edmonds, A. K. Mackenzie, J. V. Braga and B. D. Evans (Capt.).

BOXING.

FORTHCOMING AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

We are informed that two civilians will enter the ring on the occasion of the Boxing Association's Third Tournament on Saturday, February 14th. Mr. Young Maher, Amateur Light-weight Champion of the Colony, will defend his title against Sergeant Ward, Royal Naval Yard Police, better known as "Young" Ward and as a member of the General Committee of the Hongkong Boxing Association. Maher was at one time a trooper in the Police Reserve Mounted Patrols, and joined His Majesty's Forces at the end of April, 1917, as a Driver in the R.E.A. Shortly after his arrival at home, he defeated Drummer Copping, of the Mid-Dieck Regiment, in a 6-round contest. Mr. Eugene Corri was the referee, and one of Maher's seconds was the famous Pat O'Keefe, ex-Middleweight Champion of the World.

Ward and Maher fought some years ago under Police Reserve management. Extra rounds were ordered, and the decision eventually went to Maher. The opinion of the ringers was divided as to the correctness of this decision, and a further contest between these men is looked forward to with interest.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending January 17th is as follows:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 3 weeks
This Year	\$13,444	34,882
Last Year	13,993	40,423
Decrease	549	5,541

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPTON).]

FORGERY.

Mok Shing was indicted for forgery.

The following jury was empanelled:

Messrs. L. Hyndman, W. O. Smith, W. O. Robinson, C. D. Sullivan, A. R. Clark, H. Stephens and D. Osmond.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, stated that the prisoner was charged with two offences, first, that on December 9th last, he forged a certain request for payment of money with intent to defraud, and second, that on the same date, he uttered a forged request for the payment of money, knowing it to be forged and with intent to defraud. The facts were that on December 9th the prisoner went to the office of the China and Australia Steamship Company with a bill for the payment of a certain amount of water purifying the same to be a bill of the Sze Wo Waterboat Company, for \$82.50. On the bill was the name of the Captain of the ship, and attached to it was a receipt purporting to have been signed by somebody belonging to the Company for the amount of the water. A clerk, employed in the Steamship Company, would tell them that the prisoner was told to come back again in the afternoon. By the time he came back the clerk had examined the bill and was suspicious about it, and told the prisoner to wait, meanwhile telephoning up to the Sze Wo Company who sent a "jok" round. Upon examining the bill the jok stated that it was not correct and that the correct bill had not yet been made out. Prisoner was then arrested.

When charged prisoner said the bill was given to him by a friend and he did not know whether it was genuine or forged. His friend owed him \$10 and told him to take \$15 out of the money he received. The friend also told him that he was a jok of the Sze Wo Company. Before the Magistrate prisoner made a long statement in which he said his friend had taken him to a restaurant in Yaumatei, and after seating him asked him to sign his name on a piece of paper and take it to the China and Australia Steamship Company and get some money. He was a little drunk at the time. "The friend," however," said Mr. Wakeman, will tell the jury that he knew nothing whatever about it.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" and prisoner was discharged.

BLACKMAILERS LAID BY THE HEELS.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The story of how a gang of blackmailers were a threatening letter to the Tai Hing firm of jewellers, No. 212, Queen's Road Central, demanding \$600, and how the Police laid a trap and succeeded in getting two of the gang, was related to Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

It was stated that the master of the Tai Hing firm received through the post on January 11th, a letter from a gang of desperadoes demanding the sum of \$600 for a certain society through two men living at No. 103, Third Street, West Point. The shop owner was threatened, on non-compliance, with pillage of his shop and incineration. He took the letter to the Police and Sgt. Murphy laid a trap for the blackmailers. He sent a detective to the house in Third Street to impersonate a jok of the Tai Hing firm, and to offer the blackmailers \$100 only. The men accordingly went to the house and asked for the money.

One of the defendants answered to one of the names. The detective then said he was a jok of the Tai Hing firm, and informed the man that he was sent by his master to hand him \$100. The firm's emissary complained that business was very bad and his master could not afford to give more. The man at first refused to accept the money saying he was not going to divide amongst his confederates, but eventually agreed to take the sum offered. The detective then said that his master was waiting in the road and wanted to see the envelope, containing the money, change hands. The man refused to go down and was just in the act of opening the envelope when the other detectives came on the scene and arrested him and his accomplice.

The prisoners were committed for trial at the next Criminal Session.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF MORPHIA.

POLICE USE MARKED COINS.

Two Chinese living at No. 1, Yue Lok Lane were charged at the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of a large quantity of morphia and cocaine, and with selling the drugs without being qualified persons.

After a Chinese tailor, who acted as informer, had deposed to going to the house on Monday afternoon and buying five cents' worth of morphia, and having it injected into his arm by the first defendant, Sgt. Field went into the witness box and said that he gave the last witness some marked money to go and buy morphia. About ten minutes after the last witness had entered the premises, he and some detectives forced their way in. In the room he found the two defendants, the last witness, four chair coolies, and a sampan. He examined all the men and found that the last witness, two chair coolies and the sampan bore syringe marks on their arms. He searched the second defendant and on his person found a marked five-cent piece, one of the coins he had given to the informer. In a small drawer he found the syringe (produced) and 82 packages of morphia and two tubes of cocaine. He arrested the two defendants and took them to the Police station. The case was remanded.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE NEW PALATIAL BUILDING AT SHANGHAI.

AN INTERESTING RECORD OF THE EARLY DAYS.

In giving an account of the new palatial premises which are being built at Shanghai for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the *N.C. Daily Press*, makes the following interesting reference to the old premises which will shortly disappear after service to the Bank and the community for the forty-five years:—

In the year that Trinity Church became Holy Trinity Cathedral—two years after the present British Consular buildings had been opened in 1875, and a year after the Shanghai-Woosung Railway had been laid, the present building was opened for business. Even not excepting the Ewo it must have been the most imposing structure on the Bund in a Settlement the limits of which cannot be adequately appreciated in these days. There do not appear to be many of the names associated with the Bank then which are to be found to-day, but we notice in a report of the annual general meeting of the Bank at Hongkong in 1875 such familiar names as Ede and Sassoon, not now represented by the original holders, and C. P. Charter now well known as Sir Paul Charter.

That was an interesting meeting which considered the then new bank buildings in Shanghai.

In his annual speech the chairman, Mr. Forbes, said:—

"A good deal has been said outside regarding our new Shanghai premises and it may be well that I should give you some particulars regarding them."

"The lease of our present premises in Shanghai expires shortly and the terms on which we were offered a renewal, viz.—that the place should be rebuilt, would have cost you a higher rent. With this in view, and considering it indispensable that the Bank should be on the Bund, the directors had about 15 months ago decided that the Bank should purchase premises in Shanghai, and bought the present site for Tls. 60,000. A contract was made for the building for Tls. 44,000, some iron pillars, etc., were ordered from England, costing about Tls. 8,000 and architects' commission was to cost Tls. 3,640, making a total of Tls. 115,640 and so far as we know these amounts will not in any way be exceeded. Taking the highest rate at which we receive deposits, viz. 5 per cent, this would cost Tls. 5,732 and we shall have commodious premises with accommodation equal to that for which we now pay Tls. 5,040."

NO PROPHETIC VISIONS HERE. Probably had the chairman been gifted with that foresight with which some Scots are reputed to have been gifted, he would have expounded the foregoing figures with even greater complacency, for the site is now estimated to be worth something, but not much, under Tls. 1,000,000.

"It might have been that Mr. Kingsmill, a shareholder, would have praised the directors for the step they were taking, but not having that occult gift, he is reported to have commented as follows: 'He went on to say that the matter of the Bank building in Shanghai had been to a certain extent satisfactorily explained. The new building would cost Tls. 5,000 odd a year and they might have had to pay more for another building if they hired it. But still he must ask whether the directors were justified in authorizing the erection of such an enormous building for the purpose in view? It was a common fault with banks to put their managers in too prominent a position and lodge them as if they were partners in the business. This was not the position which the manager of a joint stock bank should occupy, and it certainly did seem that there had been an expenditure under this head not justified.'

Whether the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation would have achieved greater things by making its successful managers live like the modest retiring violet is still a matter for argument but the chairman at that meeting 15 years ago stuck to his guns, and, replying to Mr. Kingsmill, observed that at the time the building was sanctioned the Bank was in what he supposed even Mr. Kingsmill would have called a very flourishing condition.

THE MANAGER'S BITS OF STORIES. "Ah," retorted Mr. Kingsmill, "But you have got into the hands of architects and builders," and at this unkind cut at two very respectable callings, the report goes on to state, the meeting laughed.

Later the same shareholder came back to the charge with a reference concerning the furniture to be purchased. "A sanctioned cost of \$20,000. The chairman replied that the furniture had not yet been ordered and the bulk of the money would not be spent until better times. (It doesn't seem true that at one period the bank had to look forward to "Better times.")

Mr. Kingsmill retorted that for two half-years they had had no dividend and many losses had been incurred, and he was surprised that the directors should sanction an outlay of 24,000 for furniture for the Shanghai premises, to which the chairman briefly replied:—"You would not have us go into a house without furniture?"

Hostilities were then taken up by Capt. Bernard.

"What did the building at Shanghai cost?" he inquired.

"Tls. 115,000," replied the chairman.

"Well, you had better write that off," said the captain. "If there was an apothecary present I should like to ask him for an ounce of civet," and the meeting rocked again with laughter.

The critics were confounded. The house on the Bund became a tradition, so traditional that its history seems to be written large in the minds of men, but small on paper, for it is difficult to come by.

INTIMATIONS

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21st.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24th.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCING FROM 8 P.M.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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In connection with tea and dinner-dance motor buses will leave the Hongkong Hotel at the following times: punctually, irrespective of the number of tickets sold:—

DEPARTURE	RETURN
3.15 P.M.	7 P.M.
7 P.M.	11 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	12 MIDNIGHT

Tickets can be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel or Dragon Motor Car Co. at 52 return fare.

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For the Sale and Purchase of
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Shipping and Commission Agents,
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WANTED by a long established Export firm an ENGLISH ASSISTANT for Canton Branch, good salary to efficient man. Apply stating references to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
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MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB, 4-cylinder, passenger car. In excellent running order. Complete and up-to-date equipment. For price and inspection—Apply DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., Tel. 434.

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FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PRINCE OF WALES, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.

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TO LET.

5 ROOMED Furnished Bungalow at the PRINCE OF WALES, 15, Burrows Street, to let from February 1st.

Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.

[189]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[89]

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

To-morrow

(Thursday), January 22nd.

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Fillet, Cluny, Point Crochet Lace,
and Silk Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,
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HONGKONG.

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VICTORIA GAOL MURDER. PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH. ALLEGATIONS DENIED REGARDING GAOL CONDITIONS.

As the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., the case of one of the prisoners who escaped from Victoria Gaol was shortly afterwards arrested, was continued.

Wong Kwong, alias Nah Lai, was charged with the murder of Warder James Leslie Speed on December 15th.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. Griffin, A. Balean, Un Chun Fai, D. C. Baptista, J. T. d'Almada Castro, F. B. Vanderberg, and F. Ellis. The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), proceeded. Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind) defended.

Principal Warder Robinson said that no report had been made of any American drill missing, such as had been used by the convicts for wrapping on the handles of the knives they made. There had not been any report of missing files.

Principal Warder Osborn said that convicts were prisoners who were in for two years or more. The prisoner lived alone in one cell; all convicts lived alone. Short-term prisoners were kept three or four in a cell. Two men were never kept in one cell.

Chief Detective Inspector Murison said there was blood on the three knives handed to him.

Police-Sergt. Clark said he arrested the prisoner now in Court at Causeway Bay at 7.30 p.m. on December 15th. The man's demeanour was hot 'out of the ordinary'; he did not evade arrest; the prisoner was alone and was not armed. All the prisoner said was, when he was asked, that he was Wong Kwong. The informer pointed him out. The prisoner had been in custody ever since, and had not been able to communicate with anyone outside.

Principal Warder Macleod expressed a desire to take the oath in Scottish fashion. The oath was administered by His Lordship. Witness said that he heard whistles blown and the alarm bell ring at about 4.30 on the morning of December 15th. Eventually, he went into the gaol with Mr. Franks and some other officers. He (witness) went into the main hall and found Guard Ayub Khan standing, bleeding, with his patrol lamp broken. He then went into the Chief Warder's office and found the place in disorder and splattered with blood. Warder Speed was lying in the corridor. In the gaol hospital, he searched Warder Speed and found the gaol key; his revolver was missing. Later, he found a blood-stained knife in the chief warder's office. None of the keys in the gaol's key safe were missing. The key of the key safe, carried by Warder Speed, was found in the corridor. Later on the same morning, he found a parcel containing a number of tools wrapped in a piece of canvas, in cell No. 63. He also found a small bottle of green paint in the same cell. Prisoner was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour on April 18th, 1916, for burglary. Convict No. 24 was in for seven years for kidnapping, and had been sentenced on October 11th, 1918. Convict No. 791 was sent to gaol on April 19th, 1915, for ten years for gang robbery. Convict 1785 was doing one year for returning from bailment.

Cross-examined: Neither Ayub Khan nor Sheer Shah, on that morning, mentioned that the prisoner in Court had attacked them. Some of the tools found might have been pilfered from the carpenter's shop. The tin of paint was the same as was used to paint the cell door. The prisoner would come in contact with the three others who escaped because they were in the same yard. They were not together at work. Any attempt at conversation between the convicts was stopped by the warders, and it was highly improbable that anything like a long conversation could be carried on among the prisoners. As far as he knew, there had been no familiarity between the prisoner and the others who escaped. If such had been noticed, it would have been stopped at once.

Re-examined: It was possible for convicts in adjoining cells to converse through the slits under their doors. The officer on duty had to patrol three wards. The warders at night put their lamps to the slits and looked through them. The warders wore felt-soled slippers, so that the convicts could not hear them moving.

Mr. A. G. Passmore, Chief Warder, said he could not account for the piece of *chumpe* he found in cell No. 63 on the evening of December 15th. It must have been given by someone in an illegal manner. It could not have been given by another prisoner. He also found preserved ginger and sugar in the same cell. Neither of these foodstuffs was part of a Chinese prisoner's diet. He could not account for the way these things had got into the cell. Prisoner 791, the occupant, was one of those who escaped. No. 791 was a man of about 30 years of age.

Mr. J. W. Franks, Assistant Superintendent of the gaol, said that he was awakened on the morning of December 15th by the prison whistles and alarm bell. His quarters adjoined the prison.

Answering a question by the Attorney-General as to how the rations in December compared with the rations in the past few years, witness said the rations were better. They were getting meat congee instead of rice congee. This had been recommended by the doctor on account of an outbreak of beri-beri, which was thought to be the outcome of the inferior rice that was being supplied. We had been using what is known as red rice and the supplies failed (could not be obtained).

His Lordship: Was the red rice good rice?

Witness: There was a certain amount of phosphorus in it. I don't know whether the prisoners considered it good rice.

Witness, continuing, said the meat congee was substituted in November. The prisoners in the gaol were given the approved scale of diet. They were getting the same quantity of food, in spite of the scarcity of rice in the summer, as they had been getting in the prison for years. The difficulty, caused by the shortage of red rice was met by using white rice. Then beri-beri broke out and Capt. Archer, the acting medical officer, recommended beer congee and the Governor approved it. Prisoner's statement that he had not been given half of what the doctor allowed him was untrue; similarly the statement that a good many prisoners died of starvation was not true. No prisoners had died of starvation. The statement of the prisoner that the prisoners had been given only 30 per cent. of what they should have got was absolutely untrue.

Asked by Mr. Bellios how the convicts could have made the key that allowed them to open the main gate, witness said that the prisoners repaired locks in the prison, and it was possible for an expert workman to make a key from an impression on wax or some other material. There were at least a dozen keys of the same gate in use by different warders; not exclusively European warders. One of the keys was missed in April last—the only occasion that this particular kind of key had been missed in his recollection. As regards the cell-key, a prisoner locked in his cell should not have any putty or wax in his cell with which he could obtain an impression of the key. Systematic searches were made of the cells; witness did not agree that a convict could not make a new key without an accomplice. Prisoner 24 was an expert workman; he was employed in the tinmith's shop, and given indifferent supervision, he could easily have made a key. This "expert key-maker" should have been watched so that he made only what he was asked to do. He could not account for the key having been made.

On the question of food, the witness said that he had received complaints from the prisoner in Court about the food since the outbreak of beri-beri. He had also told him (witness) that he did not get sufficient food. This was on April 15th, 1918. This was the only complaint made by the prisoner in Court about the food. The Justices of the Peace sometimes put down in the book complaints made to them; sometimes they bunched together a number of complaints and commented as to what action should be taken. It was possible the prisoner in Court had complained to the Justices of the Peace. It often happened that eight or ten men made one complaint because it might give it more force. It was not unreasonable to expect the J.P.s to group the complaints together. He did not consider the "grouping system" a slack way of doing things. Sometimes, an individual complaint might have escaped attention through this grouping of complaints by the Justices. The prisoner in Court had once been in the gaol hospital for syphilis; he could not say whether the prisoner had been frequently in hospital. Witness had not brought to Court either the J.P.s' book or the hospital book. He would go so far as to say that there was no truth at all in the prisoner's statement, in so far as he referred to the food and to the alleged behaviour of the Principal Warder. Asked whether the whole thing was a tissue of lies, witness said he could not remember the whole statement. It was possible that trafficking (giving prisoners tobacco) was being done. The men who gave things to prisoners were possibly paid by prisoners' friends outside. It was possible some of the tools had been introduced from outside. These things happened because of the shortage of staff in the gaol. Witness had never heard of even a penknife, much less a tool, being brought into the gaol. The Indian bread, the sugar, and the ginger found in cell 63 was probably given to the prisoner by an Indian officer. Tobacco and cigarettes were being given to prisoners by warders, either European or Indian, for immoral purposes. Chinese prisoners had, however, complained to him that Indian warders had made immoral overtures to them.

Re-examined: It would have been possible to take an impression of the pass-key on the soap used in the gaol. When a man was in hospital, he was not necessarily confined to the usual prisoner's diet. The patient would receive a special diet, as recommended by the medical officer. The diet of prisoners in gaol was not intended to be a luxurious diet; it was intended to be enough. On November 29th, 1919, the prisoner complained that the food given to him was short, and it was made up at once. On a previous occasion there was a general complaint. There had been no discrimination against the prisoner in Court. He received the same food as the hundreds of other prisoners.

His Lordship, addressing the witness, said that he had given a general denial of the prisoner's statement. He had told the Attorney-General and Mr. Bellios that it was untrue that the doctor had been deceived, and that the prisoners did not receive half the food they were entitled to. He (His Lordship) took it that that general denial was based upon what he had been told by those under him.

Witness said that was so.

His Lordship asked who was responsible for the doling out of the food.

Witness said that the food was made in the cook house and then served in tins by the warders to the prisoners. If a complaint was made, it was investigated at once; that is, the food was weighed out, and if it was found to be short weight, the deficiency was made up at once.

His Lordship asked if no complaint was made, who was responsible?

Witness said the man in the cook-house was responsible.

His Lordship asked the witness whether, after this statement was made, he had gone into the matter fully, making enquiries as to whether these irregularities were going on.

Witness answered affirmatively.

Witness agreed with His Lordship that the replies witness had given in Court were the result of those enquiries, and not his individual opinion.

His Lordship asked witness how the prisoners could have obtained the civilian clothes they had escaped in. Witness thought they had been made in the tailor's shop, but under their prison jackets, which were loosely made, and taken to their cells.

His Lordship: This shows carelessness, to say the least, of it, on the part of the officer-in-charge of the tailor's shop.

Witness: That is so.

His Lordship observed that it was beyond the province of the Court to enquire into the irregularities. The Court must only get out the facts of the case as far as possible.

Mr. Bellios, addressing the jury, stated that, on December 15th, four convicts, imprisoned in the gaol for various terms, were successful in effecting their escape. Prisoner was one of the four men. The jury had heard the evidence of the Crown witnesses as to what had happened on the early morning of that day. He submitted that there was not a single eye-witness to the actual stabbing, apart from the prisoner himself, and therefore there was no one who could say that he saw prisoner attack anyone. He wished to impress upon them, and His Lordship would direct them as to the law on the subject, that no matter what the other convicts did, or how carefully and elaborately the plan was carried out (the prisoner, in his opinion, was not an active partner in the attempt, but was probably the catpaw of the other three. There was the prisoner's own statement that he was in a terrible state of mind for some years. It was clear that the prisoner had a grievance, whether imaginary or real, he could not say, and he became imbued with the idea that he was ill-treated. Counsel had no doubt that words had passed between prisoner and the other convicts and that the state of his mind was at the time worked upon by others. Some of the implements exhibited were crude and might have been fashioned out of some piece of metal found in the tin shop, but the majority of the implements must have been brought in with help of official warders. As to those which might have been made in the gaol the first question was whether those four men had free access to the work shops, and to this an answer had been received in the negative. Then how did the men conceal them? How were they not found out? He did not think that prisoner had at any time, before or on the day of the murder, any intention of taking part in it. He was like putty in the hands of stronger men than himself. He doubted very much if the prisoner was taken into the confidence of the other three. He suggested that it was very possible, not only possible, but probable, that the whole thing was hatched without the prisoner knowing anything about it. It was probable that he came to know it ten minutes before he was taken out of his cell. In regard to the rambling statement made by the prisoner he thought he was justified in asking the jury to think, before they decide, what state of mind the prisoner was in at the time. The prisoner thought that a grievous wrong had been done him. He had given facts and figures of the food supplies; how he got them Counsel did not know. Mr. Franks had emphatically denied the prisoner's statement but he could only deny it because his subordinates had not informed him of the things alleged. If the jury believe that the prisoner was actually suffering a real wrong in the neglect of his bodily comforts through insufficiency of food, and that the suffering had an effect on his mind, it was their duty to bring in a verdict of insanity. In support of what he said, he had to remind them of the demeanour of the prisoner in the dock. Counsel did not call it carelessness or callousness. Prisoner's remarks during the hearing of the case were nothing more or less than sheer foolishness. On the other hand, if the jury, under all the circumstances, were not quite sure in their minds that prisoner's mind was deranged, and if they felt that they could not bring in a verdict of insanity, he asked that they should, when bringing in a verdict of guilty, recommend the prisoner to mercy.

The Attorney-General said he did not propose to recite again the facts of the case, because there was no real defence on the fact. Counsel for the prisoner had suggested that the prisoner did not take an active part in the affair, but was only a mere catpaw. He asked the jury whether they could imagine, when three desperate men set out on a desperate venture, including a murderous attack on the warders, whether they would ask another man to join them and take the trouble of releasing another man merely to act as a catpaw. It was perfectly clear, he submitted, that all the four men had arranged the affair. All four of them had suits ready for the occasion. The prisoner was one of the three who laid his clothes out in his cell to make it appear as if he was sleeping. The prisoner had a knife, and he joined in the attack of the two warders. All these things went to prove, that he was no catpaw who was driven into entering the plan; instead, the prisoner took an active part. He reminded the jury that this prisoner had himself said he and other convicts were prepared to go to any length to escape from gaol. The only defence, continued the Attorney-General—and that was a weak one—was that of insanity. Insanity was always the last resort of a man who had no defence. When a man put up that defence, they always got a certain amount of netting in the dock, so that the jury in the present case must not draw inferences from the man's demeanour in the dock. What, he asked, was the basis of the present defence of insanity? It had been said that the man suffered from delusions, encouraged by bad treatment and insufficient food. In reply to that, the Court had been told that the prisoner got the same food as the other prisoners. During the term of nearly four years he had been in gaol, he had made only two complaints in regard to the food. They all knew that prison diet was not a luxury, and no doubt the prisoners sometimes wished a change. The prisoner asked the jury to believe that he had starved for years, and he backed his request by lies. To his long statement, Mr. Franks had given a general denial. The prisoner had said that the warders had been giving tobacco to certain of the prisoners; it was to be supposed that the prisoner got none of it. He alleged certain immoral practices, but did not say that any warders made any indecent overtures to him. There was no evidence, Mr. Kemp submitted, to show that he was not perfectly sane. He mentioned the case of Rex v. Perry (in 14 Criminal Appeals Cases at Page 54) in which a man called Beckett or Perry, who had murdered a lady and three children, was convicted, and raised the defence of insanity and appealed. The judge in dismissing the appeal, stated that to establish a plea of insanity it must be clearly proved that, at the time of the commission of the crime, he did not know what he was doing; or it must be proved that he knew what he was doing, but that he did not know he was doing wrong. Concluding, Mr. Kemp said that the jury could not find that this man did not know he was doing wrong. The whole facts of the case showed that the preparations had been made by clever, sane minds—criminal, desperate minds of cool-determined men. Would the others take a verdict of guilty? He asked for a verdict of guilty.

In the course of his summing-up, his Lordship said that the counsel for the prisoner had conducted a difficult case—made more difficult by the statement of the prisoner—with tact and ability. The defence had been made that the prisoner was not responsible for his actions. It had been laid down that if several compasses were used in the murder, they were one of them committed to the murder. They were all equally guilty of the murder. Whether the prisoner killed Speed or no was immaterial. He went with the others for a common object, and one of their number brought about the death of Speed; all were equally guilty. The defence had put it to the jury as strongly as it was possible to do so, that owing to his imaginary wrongs, a delusion and did not know what he was doing. To a long statement which the prisoner had made, alleging bad treatment and other offences, Mr. Franks had given a general denial in his very straightforward evidence. The evidence was not denied. It was customary for him (the Judge) to review the case, but to do so in this instance would be a waste of time. With regard to the suggestion that owing to his delusions, he was suffering from the prisoner's mind was unbalanced, it was for the jury to consider whether the state of the man's mind was such that he did not know what he was doing, or that he did not know that he was doing wrong. It had been proved that a murder had been committed, that the prisoner was one of the four men, and the full preparations had been made, and that an attack had been made on two warders in the outcome of a common purpose. Could the jury—seven men with commonsense—on the strength of the plea put forward, say that the prisoner was suffering from such defect of reason at the time of the murder that he did not understand what he was doing, or did not understand the nature of the crime? If they found that the prisoner must find him guilty. If they found that his mind was so unbalanced that he had not sufficient reason, they must bring in a verdict of "Guilty, but insane." There were only two possible verdicts.

(Continued on page 5.)

FURTHER EXAMPLES

OF SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

IN FOOD PRICES.

From now till the end of January, we are giving our Customers an opportunity of buying really high-class Groceries at reduced prices which we guarantee to be perfectly fresh, supplies have been coming along more freely of late and we are in a position to offer many good Bargains, a few of which are given below:

YELLOW CORNMEAL	per 2 lb. tin.	35 cts.
Hominy Grits	" " "	35 "
CRACKED WHEAT	" " "	35 "
SPANISH OLIVES	" 11 oz. bots.	45 "
BAKING POWDER	" 1 lb. tin.	75 "
SOCKEYE SALMON	" 1 lb. tin.	35 "
FRESH MACKEREL	" 1 lb. tin.	30 "
JELL-O assorted flavours	per doz. pkts.	\$2.00
STAR BRAND CHOCOLATE	" " lbs.	7.00
IVORY SOAP	" " pkts.	1.25
PURE FRENCH OLIVE OIL	" 16 oz. bot.	1.80
TURNIPS S & W Brand	" 2 lb. tin.	25 "
BUTTER AUSTRALIAN	" 1 lb. tin.	1.25
LIVER SAUSAGE	" doz. tins.	.60
POTTED MEATS ASSORTED	" 1 lb. tins.	1.00
LUNCH TONGUES	" 1 lb. tins.	.90
SARDINES in PURE OLIVE OIL	" 1 lb. tin.	.40
BRISKET of BEEF AMERICAN	" 1 lb. tin.	.80
PORK SAUSAGE MEAT	" " "	.60

1 doz. of the above can be had at the dozen rate.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

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UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,
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77089	PARI SIAMO	STRACCIARI
A5295	MIO PADRE	SOP. & BAR. DUET.
	FROM LA TRAVIATA	
A5709	RIGOLETTO-QUARTETTE	SEXTETTE
	WHAT! FROM VENGEANCE	
A5813	TUTTE LE FESTE AL TEMPIO	SOP. & TEN. DUET.
	E IL SOL DELL' ANIMA	

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)
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We have just unpacked a fresh stock of
**GENTLEMEN'S
KNITTED WAISTCOATS**
IN
NEW COLOURINGS.

These include plain colours
and heather mixtures, also
a good assortment with
bound edges in fancy Shades.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Part-time Tutor in Physiology. Particulars can be obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
N. TESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1920. [277]

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP
FINL GAME
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1920.
E. D. GUDING
G. M. BAYLEY,
Game commences at 9 P.M. [278]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB propose holding a ROWING REGATTA on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1920. The Meeting will take place of the Club House, North Point.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Event 1.—SERVICE RACES:—
Cotters (12 oared). Crews from H.R.M. Navy under Naval arrangements.
ALL COMERS' RACE:—
Under Naval arrangement.

Event 2.—FOURS:—
(a) Inter Port Fours (Challenge Cup).
(b) Junior Fours.
(c) Hong Race (Brokers' Cup).

(c). Crews from any one Hong, Officers of H.R.M. Navy, H.R.M. Army and Civil Services may enter for this race. A combined crew from two small Hongs may enter at the discretion of the Rowing Committee. Ministers of the Challenge and Brokers' Cups will be presented to each Member of the winning crew.

Event 3.—PAIR OARS:—
(a) Inter Port. Course 1 mile.
(b) Junior Pair. Course 1 mile.

Event 4.—DOUBLE SCULLS:—
OPEN. Course 1 mile.

Event 5.—SINGLE SCULLS:—
(Challenge Cup). OPEN. Course 1 mile.

Event 6.—MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS:—
Open to Ladies and Gentlemen with Lady Coxswain. Course 1 mile.

The proposed programme may be added to or varied later if found desirable. Names of individuals and crews to be sent to the undersigned not later than one week before the regatta. The finishing point will be the Club House.

Entrance Fees:—\$5.00 for Fours.
\$4.00 for Pair Oar Boats.
\$2.00 for Singles.
J. S. McCANN,
Hon. Rowing Secretary.

Practices take place at 5.30 P.M. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS and Coaches have kindly consented to Coach Crews on those days. [279]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JANUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, of passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
(2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three million dollars (\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two hundred and forty thousand (\$240,000) shares of Ten dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Colony.

And in the event of the First Resolution being passed with or without modification (3) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect: That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building aforesaid on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, the Extraordinary Resolutions (2) and (3). And the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
"That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$600,000.00 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization a bonus of \$10 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the issued shares of the Company on the date hereof of one of the unissued \$10 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share of the Company held by such person as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus, and that such shares rank for dividends and in all other respects as from the first day of March, 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Association may be seen at any time before the second meeting, except Saturdays and Sundays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registered Offices of the Company, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Carter, Prince's Building, Hongkong, the Company's Solicitors. Dated this 18th day of January, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [283]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEW & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be (LAIRED) from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period a Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1920. [282]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEW & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1920. [283]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEW & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1920. [280]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 27th to February 10th, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1920. [241]

OFFER

INVITED FOR PURCHASE STEEL STEAMER, built 1918 to Lloyd's Survey length 153 ft., beam 24 ft. 3 in., depth 12 ft. 6 in., Tonnage, Displacement 880 tons, loaded draft 11 ft. 9 in., 434 tons, light draft 8 ft. 9 in., Gross 480 tons, Net 241 tons, Deadweight 456 tons, Cargo 438 tons, Capacity 21,000 cubic feet, Bunkers 70 tons, Water Ballast 33 tons, Speed Loaded Draft 10 knots, Consumption 14 tons, Engines C.E.C. 12115, I.H.P. 495, Rev. 125, Boiler M.B.T., Working Pressure 140 lbs., Accommodation, Crew Saloon Passengers 12, Deck 200, Electric Light Throughout, and usual Working Equipment, Steamer now on Charter, Delivery March.
Apply—
Box No 285,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[285]

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATES Nos. 1445 and 2635 for 2 and 1 old silver shares Nos. 1064/1065 and 10136 respectively standing in the books of the Society in the name of EDWARD WILLIAM MATTHEW OF YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, have been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1920. [287]

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC are warned that dogs without collars found at large after 10 p.m. are liable to be destroyed by the Police.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
[293]

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Persons applying for Licences under the ARMS and AMMUNITION ORDINANCE should do so between the hours of 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.
Application to be made at the Licensing Clerk's Office, Central Police Station.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1920. [286]

NOTICE

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERSHIP.

THE Council hereby invites applications for the post of Assistant Municipal Engineer.
Salary of Tls. 250 per mensem is offered. Candidates should not be more than 30 years of age.
Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience, and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned forthwith.
By Order,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Tientsin, January 9th, 1920. [287]

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA FOR HUDSON, KIECK, OVERLAND AND DODGE BROTHERS CARS.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. beg to advise the public that they are now issuing a schedule of charges for motor car hire to all the principal places in Hongkong and the New Territories where accessible. Considering the vast superior cars and chauffeurs employed, the charges are easily the most reasonable to be had throughout the Colony.
The cards showing charges to the various places can be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Office or at the Dragon Motor Car Co.
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.,
24, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone 428.

INTIMATION

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Distinctive in Flavour.

Well Matured.

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LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. 618
HONGKONG.

DEATHS.

GODFREY, A. Shanghai, on January 14th, 1920. EDWARD WALTER GODFREY (Mons. Tensdale, Godfrey & Newman), aged 35 years.
Knox—At Boston, Mass., U.S.A., on December 8th, 1919. GEORGE KNOX (Chinese Maritime Customs).

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 131, Finsbury Square, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 21st, 1920.

THE GOAL ADMINISTRATION

The Colonial Government, we may very well suppose, will need no prompting to appoint a Committee to investigate the sensational allegations made against the administration of Victoria Gaol by the prisoner who was yesterday sentenced to death.

Criminal Sessions for the murder of Walter Smith. No intelligent person who knows anything of British prison administration would believe for a moment the statement that "a good many prisoners have died in the gaol from starvation," and the repudiation of that statement by the Assistant Superintendent of the Gaol will be accepted without reservation. It is perhaps not so easy to dismiss the allegations that prisoners have not been receiving the full rations that the diet regulations allow.

Yesterday before the Chief Justice before sentence had been passed—though these charges, too, had been categorically denied by the Assistant Superintendent, as the result of inquiries he had made among subordinate officers, and the evidence Mr. FRANKS gave went to show, in fact, that the prisoners at the time of the outrage occurred were being better fed than ever before. No medical evidence was called to support the plea of insanity put forward by the prisoner's Counsel, and it seems to be a sufficient warrant for something more than a Departmental Inquiry that, according to the prisoner, no less than 70 persons, sharing the grievances he had

ventilated, were hanged together and had taken an oath to stop at no length of violence to effect their escape. Only four of them actually escaped, and the remainder are available in the gaol for the purposes of an inquiry which should satisfy the public as to what amount of truth, if any, has existed for the charges brought against the prison administration in so sensational a manner.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

This time has now arrived when Japan's intentions in regard to Shantung must be fully disclosed. In 1915, in a Diplomatic Note the Japanese Government gave a pledge that "when, after the termination of the present war, the leased territory of Kiaochow Bay, is completely left to the free disposal of Japan," the Japanese Government would restore the said leased territory to China upon certain specified conditions. Contrary to what is apparently the general assumption in China,—at least among the student elements who have carried on the boycott campaign—the war did not officially terminate until a week ago when the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace were deposited. Following upon this act, it is to be observed that Japan has lost no time in asking China to receive a Special Envoy to discuss the restoration of the territory. What Japan desires, if her declaration to China in 1915, still holds good, is that the whole of Kiaochow Bay shall be opened as a commercial port, and that a Settlement shall be established, either under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan, or, "if the Foreign Powers desire it," an international settlement; while the disposal of the buildings and properties of Germany are to be the subject of a mutual arrangement, before the restoration, between the Governments of Japan and China. Responsible Japanese statesmen have so repeatedly acknowledged that Japan is absolutely pledged to give up all the territory she temporarily holds in Shantung that there could be no possibility of her receding from that position. It is clear that she is prepared to surrender to China the shadow of sovereignty if she can retain the substance in the form of predominating commercial interests. In this connection it is significant that Japan seeks a mutual arrangement for the disposal of the buildings and properties of Germany before the territory is restored. That is doubtless intended to ensure that these properties shall never revert to German ownership; but it quite as obviously means that Japan wants the first option on these properties and desires to possess them. No matter what the future political status of the Shantung peninsula may be, commercially it is destined to be to all intents and purposes Japanese territory. Having regard to the stir which has been made over the Shantung Question, especially in the United States, during the past year, we may fairly assume that Japan has fully disclosed her aim to her European Allies and to the United States, and that they are of such a character as to disarm opposition on their part and leave China smarting under no substantial sense of grievance. It should not be many days now before full details become available to the general public.

There is to be a Tea Dance at the Repulse Bay Hotel this evening, and another on January 24th.

Br.-Col. W. St. O. Bland, R.A., who saw field service in China, has been promoted substantive colonel.

We understand that it is hoped to have the motor road round the island completed and ready to be opened for traffic by Saturday next.

Colonel L. C. Koe, who once commanded the Legation Guard at Peking, has been placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of Brigadier-General.

Chief Writer T. H. Smith, of H.M.S. Tamar, was successful at the examination held last July in professional subjects for the promotion of chief writers to warrant rank.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the children of the Peak School. The function is to take place at the Peak Club on Thursday evening.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club announces a Rowing Regatta for February 28th. There are six events on the programme. Coaches will coach crews on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.30 p.m.

The Rev. H. S. Croft-Rees, R.M., who has left Plymouth on the paying off of the old training ship *Impregnable*, is shortly to succeed the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, as Chaplain of the Hongkong Dockyard.

Four cases (four deaths) of diphtheria, three cases (one death) of enteric fever and one case (one death) of puerperal fever were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday. Three cases (three deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. E. W. Godfrey, of Shanghai, whose death occurred last week following two operations, was a prominent member of the Bar of H.M. Supreme Court and very popular in social circles in the northern port. He was universally liked and his death is greatly lamented. Mr. Godfrey leaves a widow and son.

The Dragon Motor Car Company have issued a tariff card for trips in 4-passenger and 6-passenger cars. Most of the local resorts in Hongkong, Kowloon and the New Territories are served, and the scale of charges appears to be reasonable. The charges are inclusive charges for the entire trip, and no by the hour.

Dr. Shalton, the American Missionary who was recently kidnapped by bandits, near Yunnanfu, is still held by them. Mr. J. L. Macpherson has received another telegram indicating that the victim of this outrage has been carried further away into the hills. The latter part of the telegram is undecipherable through mutilations.

We have been asked to announce that two plays by Lord Dunsany "Tents of the Arabs" and "The Gods of the Mountain" will be produced for the first time in the East by the students of the Hongkong University, Union on February 13th, 14th, and 15th, at the Theatre Royal; and that the bookings open at Moutrie on Monday, February 2nd.

The Admiralty have decided that the sloops fitting out for the China and New Zealand Stations should be painted white, with grey upper works, as for light cruisers on the China Station. The sloops for the East Indies and Red Sea are to be painted white, with primrose-yellow funnels, masts, and yards, similar to the light cruisers on the East Indies Station. The sloops for the North America and West Indies and Africa Stations are to be painted grey all over.

CANTON NEWS.

January 20th.

Dr. Wong Ching-ting, the envoy to the Peace Conference in Paris, was welcomed back to Canton yesterday, when a representative group of members of the Canton Parliament, officials, and citizens met him at the Canton-Kowloon Railway station, the Bands of the 1st Division of the Canton Army, and of the Higher Normal School being in attendance.

On leaving the station Dr. Wong was taken by a motor-car to one of the M.P. Clubs near by, escorted by the Bands, the students and the Canton Boy Scouts. Shortly after his arrival at Canton, Dr. Wong attended the reception given to him by the members of the Canton Diplomatic Association and then attended the dinner party given by the European and American returned students. The Tsuchi, Mok Wing-son, will entertain Wong, at 3 in the afternoon to-day, and a mass meeting will be held in the Tung Yuen Garden an hour later to accord him a public welcome.

The members of the Canton Parliament will hold a special meeting to-day to welcome Wong and to hear Wong's report of the proceedings of the Peace Conference.

RECLAMATION NEAR MACAO.
In connection with the reclamation of the Chingchei shores near Macao the Canton authorities, as well as the Peking Government, have repeatedly notified the Portuguese to stop work, as it is alleged to be a violation of the line of demarcation. The requests have been ignored. The Canton authorities have been obliged to send Lau Sim-shan to Chinshan with a body of men to occupy strategic points and force the Portuguese to withdraw from Chinese territory.

A RACE COURSE TO BE MADE.

The Directors of the Municipal Council propose to erect a race course in Canton. Delegates have been appointed to look for a suitable site and to obtain the rules regulations of the two race courses in Hongkong and Shanghai in order to draw up their own plans accordingly.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH AMERICA'S AGENTS.]

"VIVE DESCHANEL"

FRANCE ACCLAIMS ITS NEW PRESIDENT.

Paris, January 18th.

A Havas messenger states:— Yesterday, at Versailles when M. Leon Bourgeois announced the election of M. Deschanel as President of the Republic, the wholly assembly at once rose and acclaimed the result with cries of "Vive La France," "Vive Deschanel."

M. Deschanel, who was much moved, stood up in his place and returned thanks. Our hopes of 1918, he said, are not yet fully realised. The people of France have overcome all obstacles on condition that it is kept in touch with its affairs.

As M. Deschanel left the Congress Hall, he was greeted by loud cheering. He drove back to Paris in a motor-car. He first went to Palais Bourbon, then to the Elysee, and paid a call on M. Poincare.

The interview between the President and the President lasted forty minutes, which is without precedent. It is believed that, after the usual congratulations, the political situation was discussed.

In view of the present trend of events, it is probable that it will be necessary to adjourn for a few days the second Peace Conference. It is understood, however, that M. Clemenceau will continue to be the French delegate on the Council of the Three, until a new Government is constituted.

M. Millerand will probably be Premier.

M. MILLERAND AS PREMIER
"THE TIGER" HANDS IN
RESIGNATIONS.

Paris, January 18th.

A Havas messenger states:— M. Clemenceau yesterday handed M. Poincare the resignation of all the Ministers.

M. Poincare expressed to him the gratitude of the whole country for the work he had accomplished in the past two years.

M. Clemenceau will now carry out his plan of visiting Egypt, where he will remain two months. On his return, he will be officially received at the Academic Francaise.

M. Poincare officially requested M. Millerand to form a new Cabinet. M. Millerand has accepted, and begins political consultation immediately. He himself will take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

An expert financier selected outside Parliament would be the Minister of Finance.

STATISTICIANS OF THE
EMPIRE.
MEET IN LONDON FOR THE FIRST
TIME.

London, January 18th.

The Imperial Statistical Conference, which holds its first sitting at the Board of Trade on January 20th, is the outcome of the recommendations in the report of the Royal Dominion Commission in 1917 that a conference of the statisticians of the Empire should be called as soon as practicable after the war, in order to consider the question of improving statistical returns, especially with a view to securing greater comparability and uniformity, and the question of the formation of an Imperial Statistical Office to prepare statistics relating to the whole of the British Empire.

The Imperial War Conference approved these recommendations and laid down that an inter-Imperial Board of Control should supervise the proposed Statistical Office.

The Overseas delegates attending the conference include: Mr. G. E. Knibbs (Australia), Mr. M. Frazer (New Zealand), Mr. O. W. Cousins (South Africa), Mr. G. Findlay (Siberia), Mr. H. J. Bailey, Mr. C. W. Cotton (India), Mr. F. Bowen (Eastern Colonies), Mr. J. C. Davies (East African Protectorates) and Mr. D. S. Macgregor (West African Colonies).

NO JAPANESE ARMS FOR
MEXICO.
WHAT EMISSARY WAS TOLD IN
TOKIO.

Washington, January 14th.

The Japanese Ambassador has issued a statement that the Japanese Government has not been a party, directly or indirectly, to supplying arms to Mexico, adding that when the Mexican emissary reached Tokyo he was informed that it would be fruitless to endeavour to procure arms there, as Japan desired to avoid anything which might be regarded as confirming the rumours circulated in the United States by German agents that she entertained ideas of exploitation in Mexico.

ROWLOON RESIDENTS
ASSOCIATION.YESTERDAY'S INAUGURAL
MEETING.THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
PENINSULA.

The inaugural meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association was held yesterday evening in the Chamber of Commerce room at the City Hall. Mr. B. L. Frost was elected to the chair, and among others present were: Dr. Bailean, Messrs. J. O. Sheppard, J. C. Clark, J. H. Haxson, W. Jackson, T. Petrie, A. Hicks, B. Wylie, E. J. Noronha and F. V. P. Soares.

The Chairman proposed that the Kowloon Residents' Association be by this meeting inaugurated and that the draft rules be passed. He stated that copies of the rules had been sent to all those who had sent in their names to become members of the association, the object of which was explained in the rules, which also referred to the general working.

Mr. R. E. F. Stoves seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Jackson proposed that Mr. B. L. Frost be made President. It was stated that the promoters of the association had been beset by difficulties in finding the right man for the post. They had been favourably impressed with the energy and activity of Mr. Frost, the present Chairman.

Mr. SOARES seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, fellow residents of Kowloon, you have done me the honour of electing me President of the Kowloon Residents' Association. I thank you for that honour, and with your permission I propose to put before you what I conceive to be the case for such an association as ours. In Hongkong we are governed by, and pay taxes to, what is known as a Crown Colony Government. The official element is predominant in our local government. It is evident, therefore, gentlemen, that in matters of purely local interest and conditions of residence, in order to obtain satisfactory results, we must not only have sufficient unofficial representation on the Legislature, but we must have unofficial representatives who are well informed and interested in such matters and who are not content to vote large sums of money without satisfying themselves that such money is to be well spent. (Applause)

I ask you, gentlemen: How are our Government officials to learn our intimate needs if residents remain as inarticulate as they have in the past? In the absence of such an association as this, Government depends upon three quite inadequate sources of information as to our requirements:—

1.—Its own officials, whose respected head said in his reply to the address of welcome on landing in the Colony:— "I have been accustomed to ask and to receive help and advice from any section of the community whose knowledge of the matter in hand promised to be of use to the Colony, and I shall continue that practice and in reliance upon your promise seek co-operation in any quarter where it will be of service to the public interest."

2.—Unofficial members of the Legislative Council, whose knowledge of local conditions of residence appears to us to be gleaned from a panoramic view of the peninsula from an elevation of some 1,200 feet. (Applause)

3.—Wealthy landowners, whose interests patently conflict with those of the residents.

The primary object of this association is not one of opposition to the Government, but rather to form a body of residents whose collective and intimate knowledge of the district's requirements will constitute a source upon which such representation as they possess, or may possess, on the Legislature, may depend for detailed advice and support. We want more representation and better representation on the Legislature, and by

CHARGES AGAINST KAISER.

ALLIES' NOTE TO HOLLAND.

"FOR ALL THESE ACTS."

London, January 18th.

The text of the letter, signed by M. Clemenceau and sent to the Dutch Government regarding the ex-Kaiser, is published.

The letter announces that the Allies have decided to put into execution without delay the conditions of Article 227 of the Peace Treaty. Consequently they address an official demand to the Dutch Government to hand over: William Hohenzollern in order that he may be sent for trial.

The letter points out that the ex-Kaiser, if he had remained in Germany, would have been handed over by the German Government in accordance with Article 228, and enumerates the numerous atrocities committed by the Germans during the war, adding "For all these acts the responsibility, likewise the moral responsibility, lies with the supreme head, who ordered them or abused his powers to infringe or allow to be infringed—the most sacred rules of human conscience. The Powers cannot conceive that the Netherlands Government regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility of the ex-Kaiser. Holland would not fulfil her international duty if she refused to associate with the other nations in publishing the crimes committed."

The letter declares that Article 227 must be carried out without discussion, because it is a question of high international political act rendered necessary by the conscience of the world. The Powers are convinced that Holland does not wish to cover, by her moral authority, the violation of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, or to attempt to prevent a reprobation of a similar catastrophe.

The Netherlands people are deeply interested in not giving itself the appearance of protecting the chief author by private him shelter on its territory, and in facilitating the trial demanded by the voice of thousands of victims.

better representation I mean better informed representation. We want the Government to know our needs, and we want to be able to state our needs to the Government with the weight of a representative body of residents backing our statement. Unofficial members of the Government have, in the past, been quite ready to listen to suggestions put before them by individual residents, but too frequently the only outcome has been a question asked in Council which question has received the vague answer: "The matter is receiving the attention of the Government," and the unofficial lacked the necessary backing required to press the matter. Now, gentlemen, if such suggestions were first discussed by such a representative body as we have formed this evening, and our committee deputed to express and explain our views to such unofficial representatives as we may possess, surely any suggestion so put forward would have a better chance of being received satisfactorily here, could be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as well as brought to the notice of the Government of the Legislature. Most of us, I think, are very keenly interested in the matter, the representative character of our membership guaranteeing proper consideration. (Applause)

I have a premonition, gentlemen, that we have formed this evening the nucleus from which will spring ward representation in the Government of this Colony, and which will ultimately lead to more adequate representation of the general public on the Legislature. Most of us, I think, are very keenly interested in the matter, the representative character of our membership guaranteeing proper consideration. (Applause)

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WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

January 18th.

There is quite a lot to say about women in and out of Hongkong, and women at work or play. The question is where to begin. Civilization has decreed that it shall be "ladies first," but seeing that Adam was first footer in the Garden of Eden, I shall start, as the history of our race did, with woman as seen by man, and begin my notes this week with comments on Major Bowen's lecture at the Helena May Institute: "Women's work in the War." I was sorry to note that the attendance was very small—rather a poor return on the part of the members to Major Bowen who must have devoted time and trouble to the preparation of a really interesting human account of his experiences among women-workers during the war. I find only one point in his lecture open to criticism, and that is his reference to the work of the women in Hongkong, which, by the way, is the only portion reported in the local Press.

I do not, for a moment, wish to detract from the credit due to those who carried on the good work and subscribed to the funds out here, but I must admit that in my opinion, they could not very well have done less. All that was required of them was a little sacrifice of pleasure or of luxury. Most of those who remained here had their men folk with them, earning more money than they had ever done before and making comparatively small sacrifice for the Empire that sacrifice consisting of extra work entailed by diminished staffs and a more or less strenuous course of volunteer soldiering. Under the circumstances it was the least one could expect of them to see their subscriptions high and their working costs low. I am sure that all the women concerned will feel the same, though they will appreciate the chivalry that prompted the compliment. I should have liked to see Major Bowen's lecture better attended or more fully reported, for he has had exceptional opportunities for studying the many problems that arose as a result of the influx of women and girls into spheres formerly sacred to men, and he made a strong appeal to his audience to study these problems for themselves. He disapproved—as all Welfare workers do—of child labour. This question was brought to his notice by the fact that in addition to a large staff of women workers he had a number of girls from twelve upwards working under him.

The questions arising from child labour could not be taken up very fully in the limited time at his disposal, but it is a recognized principle to-day that blind alley occupations for children should be discouraged, and that, in the event of children being employed after leaving the primary and before entering the secondary schools, employers should be forced to arrange their hours so as to permit of a certain amount of schooling during the day, thus doing away with night schools, where study is more often than not useless owing to physical and mental exhaustion. Another subject touched upon was the question of equal pay for equal work. I have already written pretty strongly on this subject, but at the risk of repeating myself, I must again state that it is the best and not the cheapest work should be taken, and as long as women are paid less for the same work than men, both men and women will labour under unfair conditions. Of the many and strong arguments in favour of this principle, this is the fairest and most unanswerable. Major Bowen drew attention to the splendid response of all classes to the call for Home Production. Parks, wilderness, and waste ground were all turned to account, and the production of home-grown potatoes broke all former records. Vegetable gardens sprang up in all sorts of odd places, and many a person, whose intellect had set him or her on a lofty pinnacle, was glad to learn from some humble labourer how to till and sow and bring forth plenty. All this united effort did a lot to teach people to respect each other, and a better understanding must have resulted from the whole topography and sweeping away of class barriers in the effort to make the most of every atom of strength in the Empire.

I have heard a good deal of discussion about the proposal to have a garden party at Government House for returned Hongkong officers, N.C.O.s, and men. Most of them appear to resent the fact that they have been asked to apply for invitations, as they feel that, considering the fact that a complete register was kept of all men who left Hongkong to join up, applications should not have been necessary.

Everyone is talking about the fancy dress ball at the Peak Club last Saturday. The decorations added not a little to the festive air which held sway. A black curtain on the stage with the scarlet of poinsettias standing out in bold relief made an effective setting to the scene in the ball-room. Chinese lanterns had been painted to represent faces, smiling, grinning, staring, bold and modest in a perfectly bewildering variety of expressions. These had been finished with gay bows of coloured paper and the effect was most striking. Confetti was freely flung and everyone was in carnival mood. Mrs. Fentress, who gained the largest number of votes was an Eastern lady in delightful draperies of white and silver. Lady Rose Davies was second with one less vote, and represented the early Victorian period in a perfectly gorgeous gown. Third in the running was Mrs. Havelock Davies as a Powder Puff, and a very dainty puff she looked—well, scarcely, and swan-down. Mr. Stanley Dodwell took the first prize as a Sandwich-man, and had displayed so much humour and originality in his interpretation of the part that he was surrounded by people the whole evening, who were laughing at his antics.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL."] SHANGHAI AERO CLUB.

Shanghai, January 20th.

Major Brodie Clarke has been elected permanent president of the aero club at Shanghai. At a meeting held on Monday it was decided to tender a hearty reception to the Italian aviators shortly expected in connection with the Rome to Tokyo flight.

INTERESTING MISSIONARY CASE.

Shanghai, January 20th.

Judge Lobingier has delivered an interesting ruling in the American court. Oral wills are invalid except in the cases of soldiers on service and sailors at sea. The case arose from Frederick Peterson George, who died last October at Singyang, Hupeh, bequeathing his personal effects, including his library, to the local mission in the presence of several witnesses. The court ruled that the property must go to deceased's estate.

STRAITS INCOME TAX.

Singapore, January 19th.

In the Legislative Council to-day the Income Tax Bill was read a second time. The taxable minimum is \$5,000 annually at 2 per cent, rising to 8 per cent on \$12,000.

CONSCRIPTION NOT DEAD.

Singapore, January 19th.

The Legislative Council to-day passed the first reading of a Bill making compulsory the joining of the Defence Force by men between 18 and 41 for service anywhere in Malaya, except those over 35 forming the reserve. The G.O.C., in seconding, dwelt on the dangers of the spread of Bolshevism in Asia.

WEDDING.

MR. C. P. JAMES—MISS ROSINA MITCHELL.

The Union Church was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday morning, the parties being Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick James and Miss Rosina MacArthur Mitchell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, of No. 5, Taikee Terrace. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white charmerose satin with an over dress of silver lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Connie Hansen, Miss Daisy, and Peggy Thompson as bridesmaids. Miss Hansen wore a dress of helio georgette trimmed with champagne beads and satin, and a hat to match. The other two bridesmaids wore dresses of crepe de chine and moly caps. Mr. J. D. Birrell performed the duties of "best man."

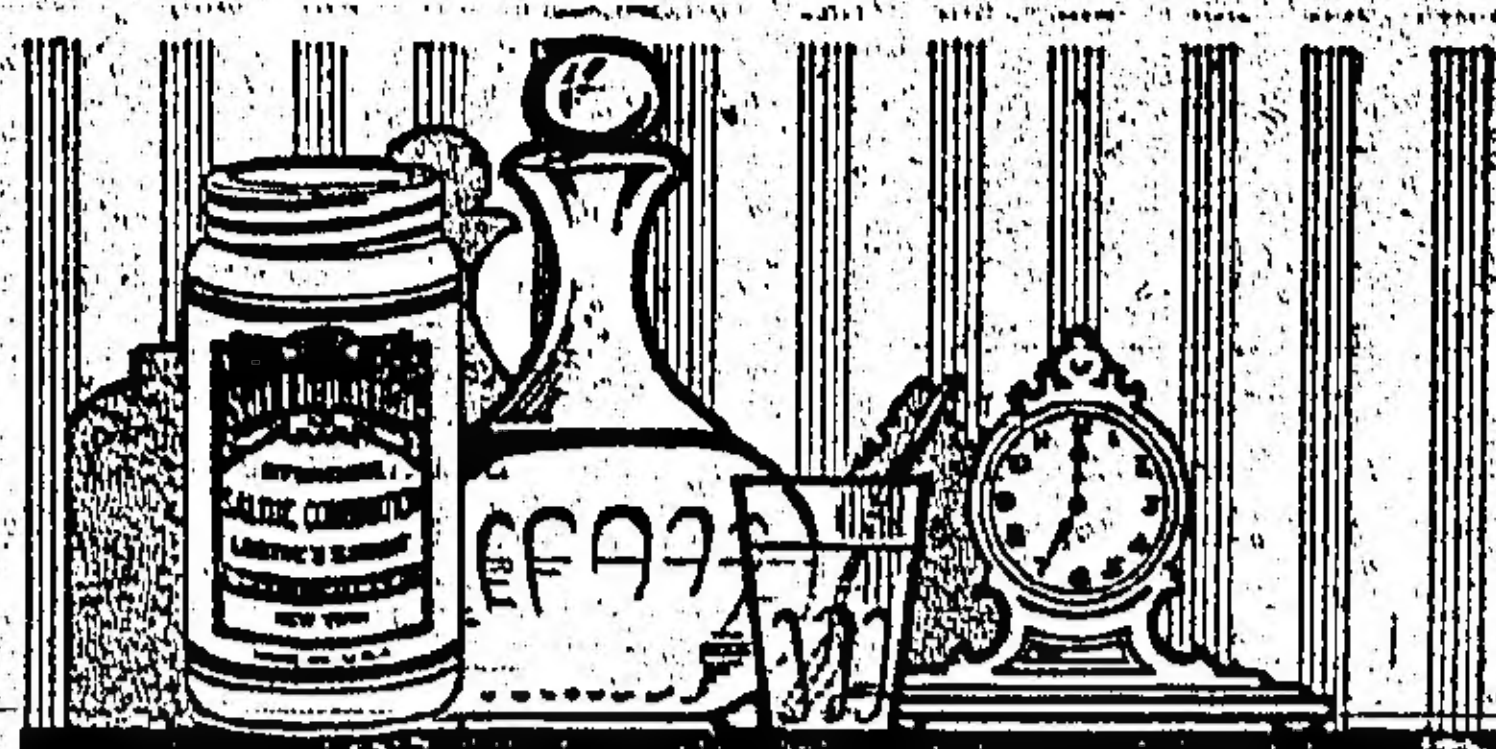
The reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel.

wanted to read the funny advertisements and watch his last, apparently, concealed some mechanical device, for it rose and fell and provoked no end of mirth. Great fun was caused by the march past, first of the women for the men to vote, and then of the men for the women to return the compliment, or get their revenge.

A chef and a Cardinal stood out as exceptionally good characters among the men—no names but prime winners mentioned, please note. The women looked delightful, and some of them were extremely plucky. I have heard it stated that women like fancy dress, because they can leave off such a lot of things. Certainly many discarded skirts for this occasion, and there was one or two pantaloons dresses, whose bodies left much to the imagination in the way of material—a belt, some straps and a ruff. It was a toss-up as to whether these costumes caused greater anxiety as to staying power on the slender or the plump wearers. A very pretty couple representing a Dutch boy and girl were much admired, and a couple as Pierrot and Pierrette, in purple, were most effective; the lady had her hair à la goliwog, and each carried a capie. A French maid looked very chic, and a lady of the Stuart period very handsome. The men, mostly favoured Pierrot, but there were one or two French artists. The Sabbath dawned on a lot of reluctant girls and men going home, as if it was the last thing on earth they wanted to do.

There is a lot of influenza about, and many offices are practically denuded of their staff. Fortunately the epidemic is of a mild nature and not like it was last year, when it was like a visitation of some awful plague. The town I lived in at the time was like a city of the dead. Even the postal arrangements were interfered with, all offices were closed and shops opened for an hour or two daily. People, who were well, nursed people who were ill, and the death-rate was appalling. From Japan we hear that schools have been closed on account of the epidemic, and Formosa has had a pretty bad visitation. In Hongkong, some of the crews of the ships in harbour are feeling it badly, but there seems to be more inconvenience than anxiety felt, and I have been told that the attacks are becoming milder rather than increasing in severity.

THE SCRIBBLER.



On Arising

A little Sal Hepatica taken the first thing in the morning has proved with millions of people practically a specific for sluggish bowels and other intestinal ailments. Mild and palatable, Sal Hepatica can be taken freely by every one, and is always effective.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.



A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

VICTORIA GAOL MURDER.

(Continued from page 3.)

The jury deliberated for ten minutes and then brought in a unanimous verdict of "Guilty of murder."

The prisoner, asked if he had anything to say as to why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, made a long and rambling statement, frequently repeating himself. He said, *inter alia*:—"There is proof to show that there was unnatural crime committed in the gaol. There is also proof to show that there is a shortage of food given to the prisoners. Convicts of long sentence are entitled to 15 ounces of meat a day, 8 ounces of vegetables and one ounce of salt fish. Short sentence prisoners are entitled to 11 ounces and 4 ounces of vegetables and half an ounce of fish. The European prisoners are supplied with sugar, but the Chinese are not. This is not an extraordinary thing. Convicted prisoners are entitled to three weeks food, but that is not given to them."

His Lordship here interrupted. He said he was not going to stop the prisoner from saying what he liked, but what he was saying could not have any effect on the sentence of the Court. The prisoner had already made a statement about the shortage of food.

The prisoner, continuing, said:—"The chief gaol warder said that what I said was false. There is proof that what I say is true. Still, there are condemned convicts in gaol. They are given two cigarettes a day. They cheated our food and compelled us to break out of gaol. There was a prisoner who hanged himself. He was a prisoner serving a short sentence. There are over 700 prisoners in the gaol, and they all say they are in want of food. When complaint is made to the Chief Warder and to the Justices of the Peace, no notice is taken. They are ill-treating us badly. I beg your Lordship to make investigations and punish those who cheated the prisoners. I committed the murder and deserve to be hanged, but those who cheated the prisoners also deserve to be hanged. There is proof of unnatural crime being committed. The Indian is there and the Chinese is also there. If your Lordship does not investigate, there will be more death. The Chief Warder and the Assistant Warders are bad men. They beg of the key-men to complain against the prisoners. These two-third warders are good men. All the others are ill-treating us. We are starved and compelled to hang ourselves. The Chinese—they do not treat us fairly. Every prisoner says so. I ask your Lordship to tell us how much food the Government is giving to us. It is less and less every year. I am telling the truth, and not telling lies. Although I am bad in this life, I wish to be good in the next life. Although I am sentenced to death, I wish your Lordship to investigate. The key-men are also treated badly. They are fined generally 50 cents. Condemned prisoners are given nothing to eat, even when they ask. The Indians bring into prison three Caster cigarettes and tobacco. If cigarettes and tobacco can be taken, pistols can be taken to the gaol too. If your Lordship will investigate the matter, I will smile even when I am hanged. I am very pleased. I never fear. I committed the murder, but those who cheated us must be punished. If your Lordship wants to know the name of the Indian who committed the unnatural crime, I can tell your Lordship. They treat the Chinese badly because they know we have no way that we can help ourselves. The windows of the gaol cannot be broken. It is hard for a prisoner to escape. Here you are, your Lordship, we succeeded in escaping. How able we are. We have no one to complain to."

His Lordship: You told me that before. The Prisoner: "I wish your Lordship to investigate the matter and give more food to the prisoners. Also to give more clothes to the prisoners. The prisoners are given only two coats, even in this cold weather. It is too cold now for two coats. I say all this is true. Others say 'No.' I can prove what I say. I would rather be hanged than die of starvation or be badly treated. I am not saying what I have not seen. I am only saying what I have seen."

Mr. Bellios, interrupting, asked his Lordship, whether in view of the wild statement of the prisoner, he would postpone his sentence, until the man had been examined.

His Lordship replied that there was nothing in the statement that could excuse the prisoner for the crime he committed. Whether or no further statements would have any effect on the higher powers he could not say.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said: "You have been convicted practically on your own confession. The style of affairs as alleged by you to exist in the prison, even if true, cannot excuse your crime."

Sentence of death was passed.

While his Lordship was moving out of Court the prisoner asked his Lordship did not hear that an order be made that he be given sufficient food during the three weeks he would spend in gaol before being hanged.

AUCTIONS

6. 253 E.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,

Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON THURSDAY,

January 22nd, 1920, at 2.30 P.M. at Godown No. 21, The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.

57 Drums Caudin Soda.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON FRIDAY,

January 23rd, 1920, at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE CHINESE PORCELAINS

CURIOS

Including a large variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, Table Screens, Blue and White Vases, and Lacquer Burners, Old Bronze and Brass Figures, Vases, etc., Kakemonos, Lacquered Ware, Ivory, Agate and Crystal Ornaments.

The above stocks recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Ming, Kanghi, Kienlung and Tschingwang Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold without reserve.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

On view day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON SATURDAY,

January 24th, 1920 at 10.30 A.M. at No. 163, Wanchai Road,

TEX, SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

etc., etc.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Hailphong & Hankow Roads

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and furnished in now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERY,
Proprietor.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

41, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H. M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories, Motor Launch "Daymarine."

77

JUST RECEIVED

POSTAGE STAMP

ALBUMS

Good assortment

from

60 cts. to \$16 each.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 699

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS

DE LE CLERC'S

AVAILABLE for all cases of these important organs,

Stomach, Liver, Gall, Bladder, Kidneys, etc.

Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. Le

CLERC, 100, CO. HAYWARD ROAD, N.W.

London, England. Depot: Paris, 15, Rue

Casimir; New York, 10, REXMAN STREET;

San Francisco, 100, Market Street; Hong Kong,

Prater and Bridges; New Zealand, 100, Queen

Street, Auckland; Christchurch, 100, Walling-

ton Street, R. K. FARM & CO., Christchurch.

79

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Distributors for

COLE DODGE & OLDSMOBILE Cars.

FEDERAL Trucks—FISK Tires.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON Motorcycles.

ARROW, BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ

RED WING, ROBERTS & VENN-

SEVERIN Marine engines.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of

Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

Motor Car Storage

and

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.

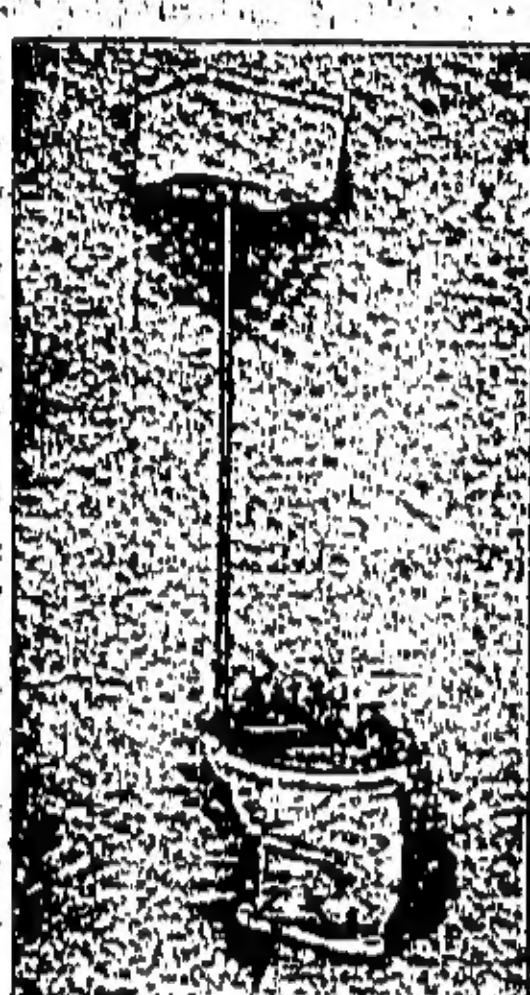
Re-painting a speciality.

Inquires and Inspection Invited.

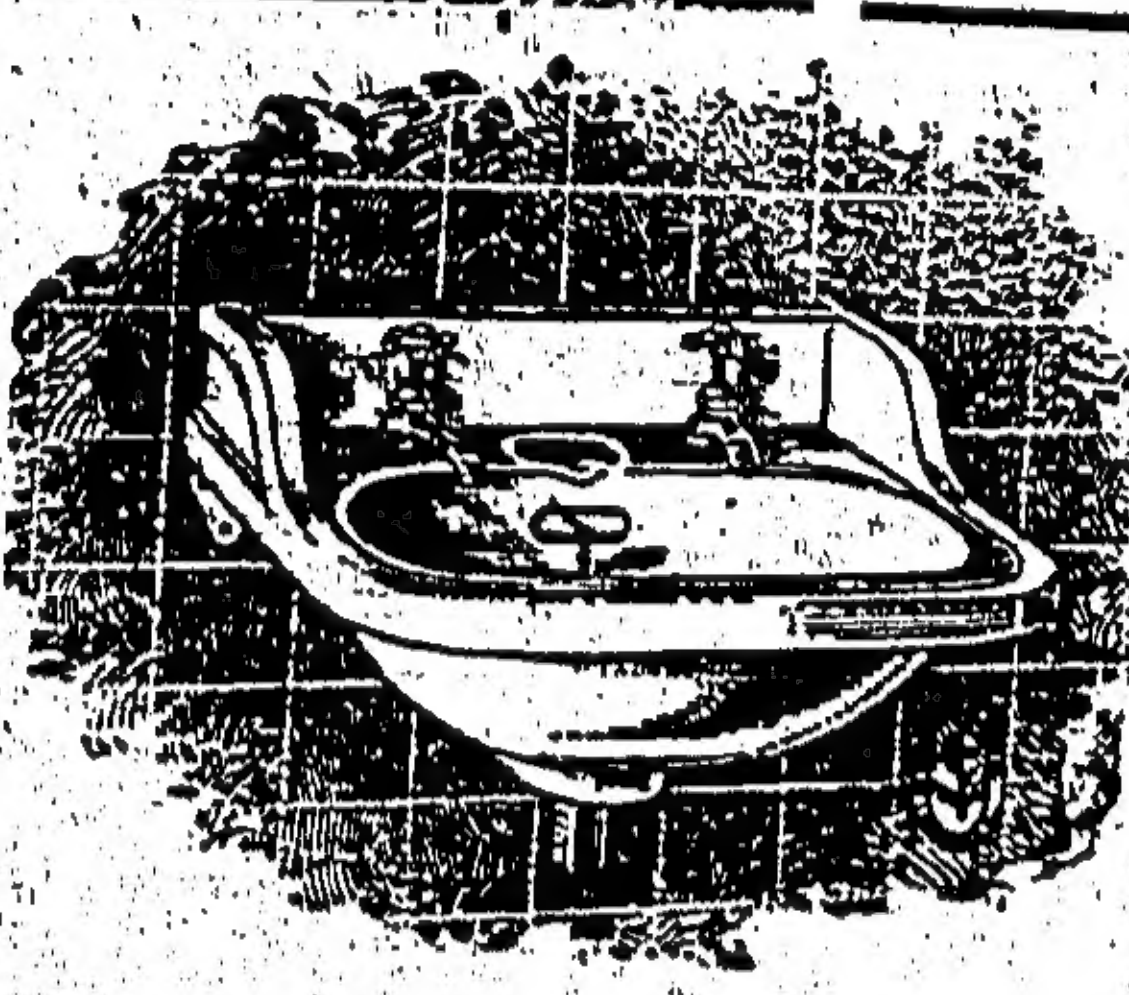
Call at our Motor Garage

No. 7, Russell St. or

Phone 659.



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LAVATORY.

Everything in the Domestic and

Sanitary Engineering Line. Make

your home comfortable and Sanitary.

We can give you prices to suit.

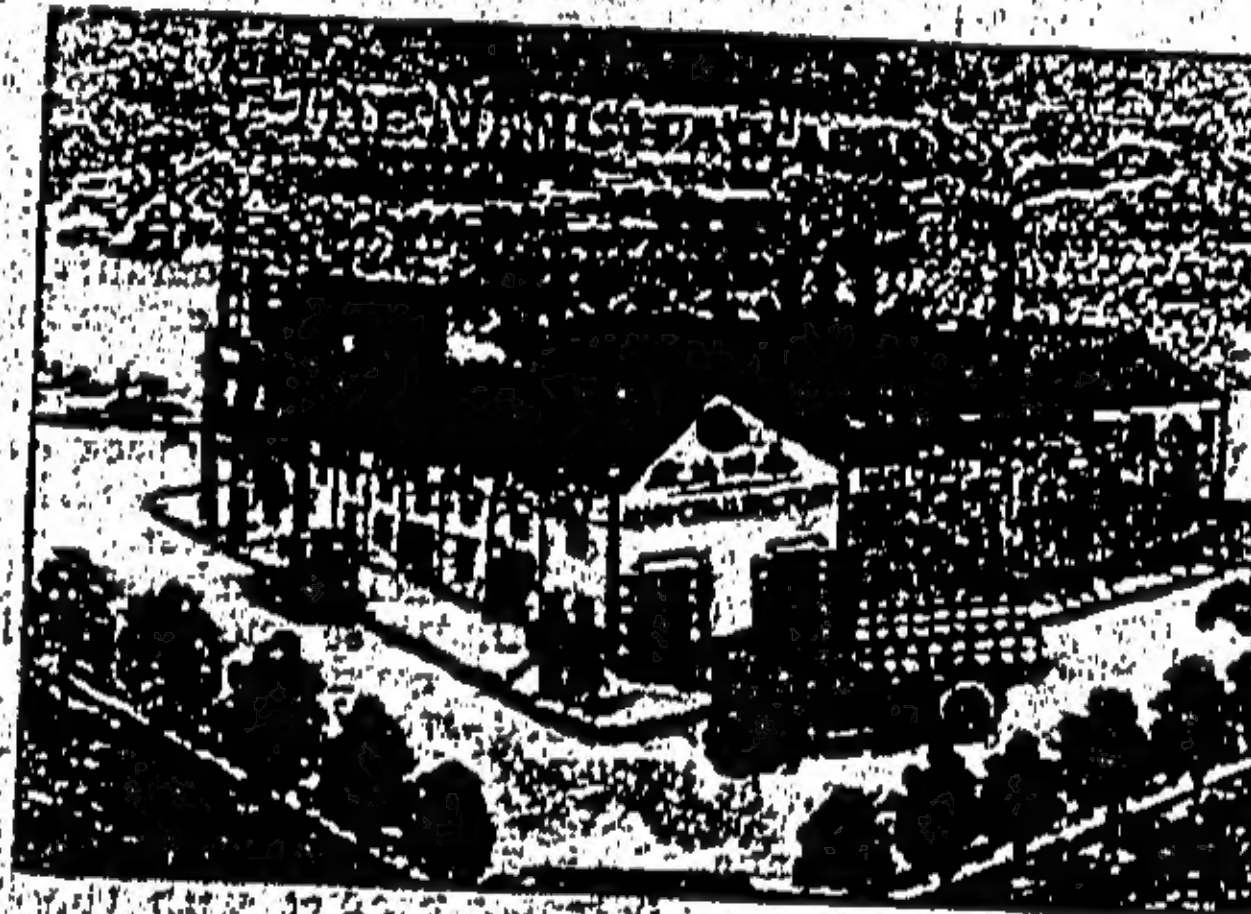
Manufacturers Representative.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Offices and Show Rooms.

13, Chater Road.

195



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Manufacturers the most important point is improvement, and in Dietetics

Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or

Lard, but when slightly dirty it is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not

guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery

and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from

Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and compares most favourably with

other Oils used for Culinary purposes; there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

Foreign Correspondence wanted. Capacity per day 20 tons.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY.

Office—No. 227, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG, Tel.

Factory—No. 24, Kwai Lin Street, SHAMSHUPO.

Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

98

HOTELS IN JAPAN & MANCHURIA

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION

IN JAPAN	
Chiyoda (Nikko)	Nikko Hotel
Kamakura	Kamakura Hotel
Kanagawa	Kanagawa Hotel
Kyoto	Kyoto Hotel
Osaka	Osaka Hotel
Shanghai	Shanghai Hotel
Tokyo	Tokyo Hotel
Yokohama	Yokohama Hotel
IN MANCHURIA	
Changchun	Changchun Hotel
Harbin	Harbin Hotel
Qiqihar	Qiqihar Hotel
Yamouli	Yamouli Hotel

"ASAHI BEER"

DAIRY FARM NEWS

OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

Can supply all your requirements

in Australian and Local Meats

RABBITS, HARES, HAMS,

BACON, SAUSAGE, CORNED

BEEF & PORK, etc. etc.,

OUR THIS WEEK'S

SPECIALITY

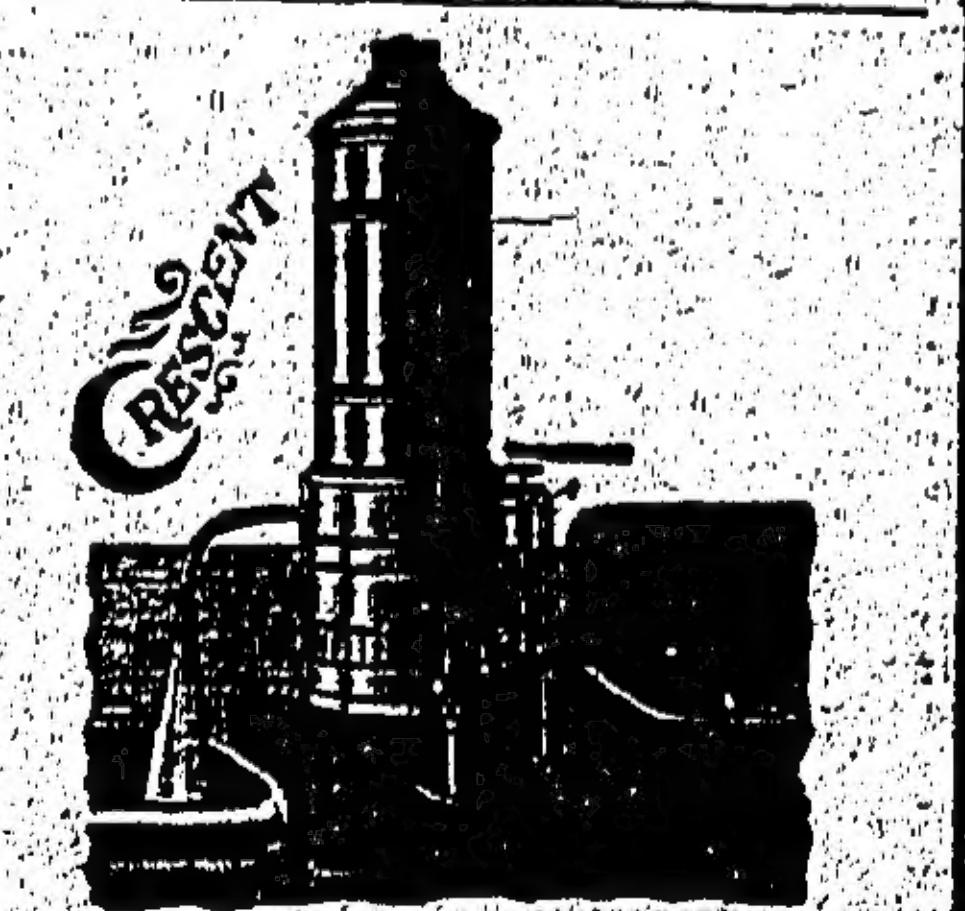
OXFORD SAUSAGES.

TRY THEM!

THE DAIRY FARM & ICE CO. LTD.

STORAGE CO., LTD.

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Instantaneous Water Heaters

Unlimited Hot Water.

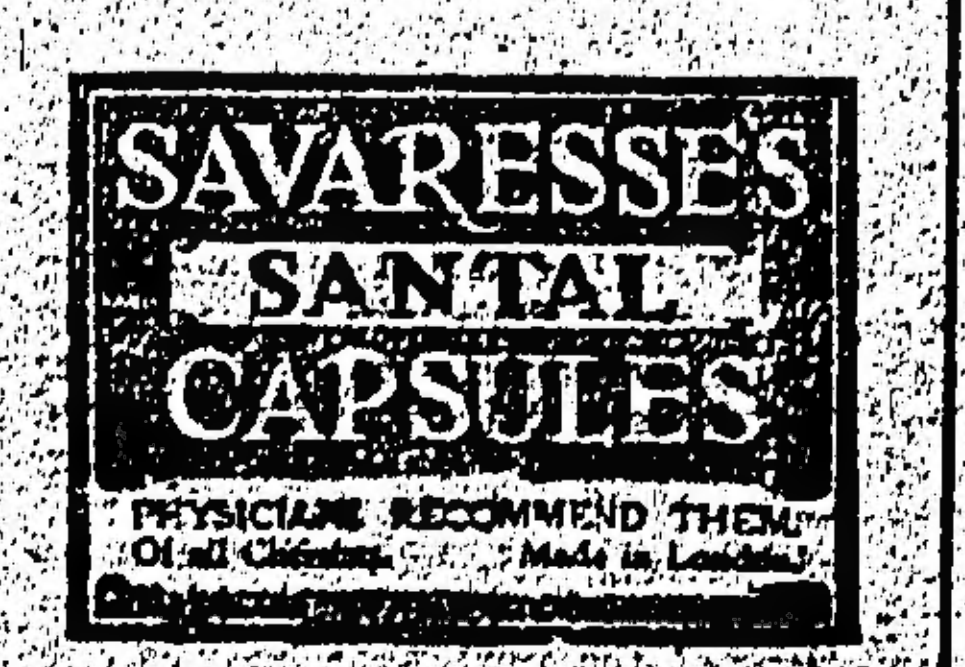
Reduced Prices.

C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.

30 & 32, Des Vaux Road, Central.

ESTABLISHED 1900.

132



PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.

Of all Chemists. (Made in London)

113



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSHIN KAISHA

94

THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & Co., Limited.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road.

MARINE MOTORS AND MOTOR BOATS.
MOTOR LIGHTING AND PUMPING SETS.
SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.
THORNYCROFT OIL-FUEL SYSTEM.

Commercial, High-speed and Pleasure Craft.

THORNYCROFT WATER-TUBE BOILERS.
THORNYCROFT MOTOR VEHICLES.

Our Motor Engineer and our Naval Architect, both Thornycroft experts, now resident in Shanghai, will give attention to all inquiries.
Early deliveries can be made of 15-h.p., 30-h.p., 45-h.p., and 70-h.p. Kerosene Marine Engines.

R. R. ROXBURGH,
Manager for China.

THE ANTI-DUMPING BILL PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRIES.

In a special article describing the purposes and provisions of the Imports and Exports Regulation Bill the Board of Trade Journal says:—

During the war it was found necessary for various urgent reasons—the necessity of conserving tonnage, the guaranteeing of supplies for home necessities, the prevention of goods of importance reaching the enemy, and so on—to impose upon the community a very drastic system of control over both imports and exports. It is the desire of his Majesty's Government to remove this control altogether in so far as may be consistent with national safety and national obligations. There are, however, three classes of cases for which some more or less permanent provision of a power to restrict imports is considered necessary, and there are a certain limited number of articles in respect of which the possible exercise of a power of export control has to be provided for.

The cases referred to, in which freedom to import without restriction requires to be curtailed, are, first, where an exporter in some other country seeks to dump goods in the United Kingdom, i.e., to sell goods at prices substantially lower than those at which he sells them in his home market. Any action of this kind constitutes an attack on our own industries against which we have a right to take counter-measures. Secondly, there are some vital necessities of life which it is absolutely necessary to safeguard from the effects of foreign competition. Lastly, there is a possibility that owing to the purely temporary condition of the Foreign Exchange we may be flooded with goods from countries which enjoy a momentary bounty on exportation as a result of a depressed exchange. Any such flood, were it to occur, would place serious obstacles in the way of our economic recovery.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION.

Apart from these special cases it is the intention of his Majesty's Government that the war control of imports and exports should be absolutely swept away. It may be recalled that recommendations for the prevention of dumping and the safeguarding of essential or key industries were made by a non-political Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Balfour in July, 1916, by the late Prime Minister to consider the Commercial and Industrial Policy to be adopted after the war, and which reported before the end of 1917. The Balfour Committee were naturally not in a position to contemplate the results that might follow from the collapse of the Foreign Exchange, which has since occurred, and which may necessitate provisions that, after all, are justified by much the same considerations as are anti-dumping provisions.

MOTOR-CARS FOR THE MULTITUDE OUTPUT OF 2,000 STANDARD VEHICLES A WEEK.

The inclusion of Messrs. Hadfield, Limited, the world-famous steel manufacturers of Sheffield, in the 28,000,000 motor trade amalgamation was announced by Sir Robert Hadfield at an inaugural luncheon given recently at the Savoy Hotel by Messrs. Harper, Bean, Limited, another of the great firms in the amalgamation.

"Out of the Hadfield works and laboratories," said Sir Robert, "have proceeded inventions which have revolutionised metalurgy. The resources of the firm have been placed at the disposal of Messrs. Harper, Bean, Limited."

Mr. H. J. Whitcomb, who presided, stated that one of the primary objectives of the amalgamation is the production of British motor-cars of high quality at internationally competitive prices.

"The amalgamation," he said, "is a national undertaking—the first really effective effort to place the British motor manufacturing industry on a scale of production comparable with the immense activity of the United States."

"The directors recognised that in an undertaking aiming to produce 100,000 motor vehicles a year, they could not afford to rely on other firms for the supply of steel or aluminium, or for magnets or radiators. We have arranged, therefore, to control all such supplies, and to the provision of the jig and special tools. That is the secret of the amalgamation. We are assured of supplies of raw material, castings, forgings, and stampings. Increased plant is on order, design will be standardised, and after due testing, mass production will be started. We aim at an output of fifty cars a week in January, increasing gradually to 200 cars per week in July, by December 1920, 600 cars a week, and the contemplated maximum of 2,000 a week by July 1922. It is the car for the multitude with which we are concerned."

The cost reduction aimed at, the *Daily Express* understands, is one of 80 to 40 per cent. compared with current prices, and on the basis of present cost of labour and materials. If this can be accomplished it will mean that the Bean car, which now sells at £2450, will only cost £2370.

NEW SPEED RECORD.

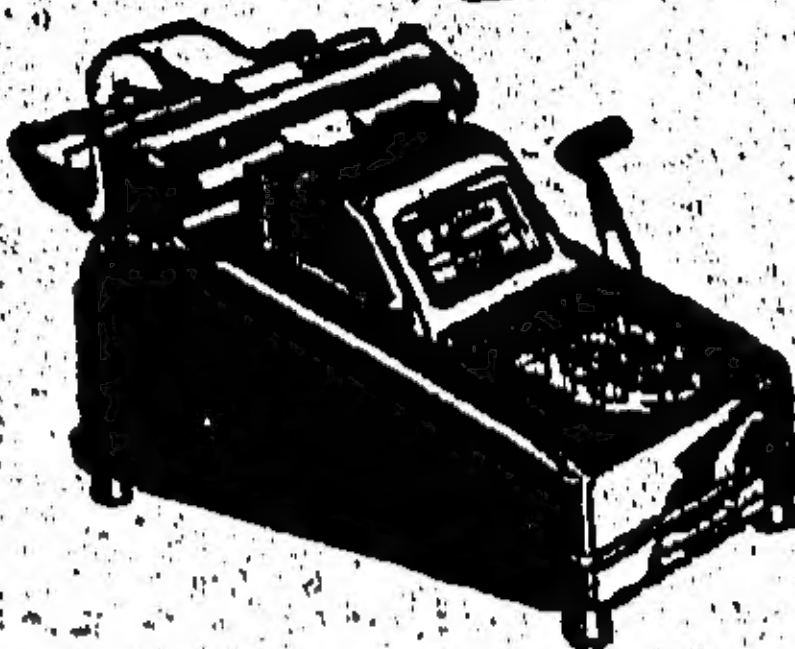
A further triumph for British steel was announced by Sir Robert Hadfield. "The test has been accomplished," he said, "within the last few days of getting the largest calibre of armour-piercing shell unbroken through the thickest of modern hard-faced armour plate. This result will render the British gun unsurpassed, incomparable, and the master in any naval engagements of the future. If we had possessed such a shell during the war many of the German battleships would have been 'scuttled' long before their end at Scapa Flow."

TIME

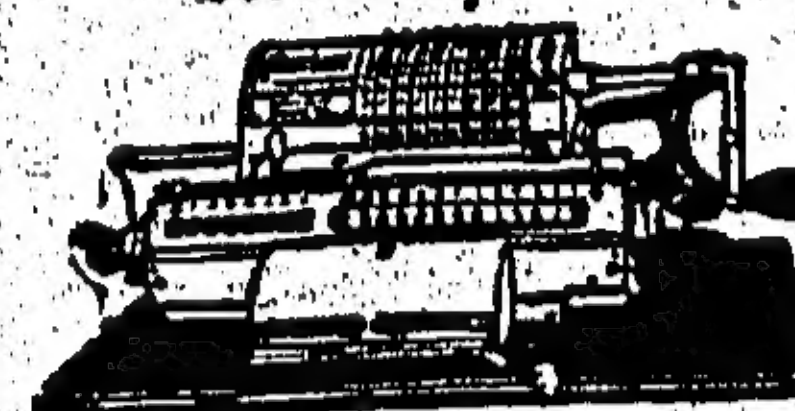
MEANS

MONEY

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MONROE



Is there a modern Calculating Machine in YOUR Office? WE use them—could not do without them. They save tons of time.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
25, Des Vaux Road Central.

Phone 27.

THE "GLEN" LINE LTD.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via
SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHANE"

will leave Hongkong for the above ports during the

END OF JANUARY.

For freight and further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Tel. 215—Hob. Ex. 2.



I say
KEATINGS LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)



For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tussy, steel drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Solely by A. J. Thomson.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSIANG" Fri.	23rd Jan., 11 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSIANG" Fri.	23rd Jan., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG" Sat.	24th Jan., 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSIANG" Mon.	26th Jan., 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINJIANG" Tues.	27th Jan., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG" Tues.	27th Jan., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"FINGSIANG" Wed.	28th Jan., 11 p.m.
KOBE	"CHAKSIANG" Wed.	28th Jan., 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and Swatow.

SOERABO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Soerabaja by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Coochow.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about
January 27th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT
SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARIFFE"	23rd Jan.	—

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSPEY"	About 28th January	LONDON
"GLENSMOY"	2nd February	GENOA & ANTWERP
"GLENAVY"	Middle of February	GENOA
"GLENSHIRE"	Middle of February	LONDON
"GLENARIFFE"	End of February	GENOA & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 22.

WHY ARE WE THE MOST & SEA GRASS CHAIR MANUFACTURERS? BECAUSE:—

We give satisfaction by our SERVICE and QUALITY; never misrepresent our goods and treat you courteously and honestly.

We carry at all times a large stock of Rattan & Sea Grass Chairs in all sizes and styles, and will make anything in our line to suit your requirements. Our Rattan & Sea Grass Chairs are very artistic, light, durable, and cheap in price.

We solicit you to try our comfortable chairs, and your visits are cordially invited.

When purchasing, ask for Rattan and Sea Grass Chairs

made by

SANG MOW BATTAN &
SEA GRASS FURNITURE
STORE,17a, Queen's Rd. Central, Hongkong.
Tel. 2907.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new first-class steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBO,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Wednesday, Jan. 28th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Wednesday, Feb. 25th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Wednesday, Mar. 24th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST CONOR"	Wednesday, Jan. 27th.
S.S. "WEST SELENE"	Friday, Feb. 20th.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING"	Saturday, Jan. 21st.
S.S. "LAKE FAULK"	Wednesday, Feb. 25th.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Mexico, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Hotel Mansions,
Cable Address "SOLANO."

Telephone 141.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "SUVERIC" via Panama February 10th.
S.S. "LUCERIO" via Suez March 25th.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" ... 31st January.
LONDON & ROTTERDAM "MATOPPO" ... 10th February.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI, WUHAN & CHONGKING	"SHENGKING"	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
WUHAN	"CHIHANG"	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING"	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHIHANG"	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHIHANG"	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHIHANG"	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHIHANG"	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

Steamer	Captain	Day	Time
"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	23rd Jan. at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEKAJO"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	27th Jan. at Noon
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. O. Pastmore	FRIDAY	30th Jan. at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer	via	Time
"ATREUS"	via Suez	28th Jan.
"ARIOSO"	via Suez	10th Feb.
"ANTIOCHUS"	via Suez	25th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORILON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENS-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	6,700	2nd Feb.	Manilla & London direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	8th Feb.	— " —
"DILWANA"	5,800	18th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	10th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cbo.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	24th Jan.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Call at Manilla, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland, Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	28th Feb.	— " —

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"MUTTRA"	4,600	21st Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ITOMA"	5,157	30th Jan.	Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 12 in. x 12 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Manila".

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GODDARD & DORRIS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACRINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. shipping line steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

Steamer	About	Time
"ICONIUM"	Feb. 4th.	
"CROSSKEYS"	Feb. 15th.	
"WHEATLAND"	Feb. 24th.	
"ENDICOTT"	Mar. 18th.	
"KLETON"	Mar. 30th.	

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

Steamer	About	Time
"MONTAGUE"	Feb. 20th.	
"ABERCOB"	Mar. 5th.	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANCINI.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 25th February.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Jan. 30th (from Kobe).
PERSEA MARU	9,000	Feb. 3rd.
KOREA MARU	30,000	Feb. 23rd.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Mar. 11th.

* Omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, AILAO, ANICA

AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,000	Mar. 18th 1920
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, etc., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275 T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 29th Jan.
	"PAUL LECAT" 30,000	On or about 22nd Feb.

STEAMER	DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
"SCHARNHORST"	18,000	Beginning of Feb.
"ANTHOS"	30,000	On or about 16th Feb.
"AMAZONE"	10,000	On or about 1st Mar.
"PAUL LECAT"	30,000	On or about 20th Mar.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLE, LONDON, etc., sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

"COMMANDANT MAGES" In February.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. Beginning of February.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" ... End of February.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 25th January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 31st January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th February.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th January.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSHI MARU" ... Thursday, 25th January.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Mar. 23rd. Jan. 31st 1920. Mar. 2nd.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Lee House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic communication with Gap Book Lighthouse is interrupted.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SWANSEA via NEGAPATAM	Tongchow	21st Jan.
SHANGHAI	Atsuta Maru	21st Jan.
JAPAN AND U.S.A.	Tama Maru	22nd Jan.
HONGKONG	Tama Maru	23rd Jan.
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN	Tama Maru	24th Jan.
EUROPE (via NEGAPATAM)	Atsuta Maru	27th Jan.
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	Shimo Maru	30th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sui An	Wednesday, 21st 8.30 A.M.
Swatow	Atsuta Maru	Wednesday, 21st 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Atsuta Maru	Wednesday, 21st 11.00 A.M.
Hohow and Pakhoi	Tai Sui Ma	Wednesday, 21st 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Muiji	Tai Sui Ma	Wednesday, 21st 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Chenshou	Wednesday, 21st 4.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sui Tai	Thursday, 22nd 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki	Sui Tai	Thursday, 22nd 10.00 A.M.
Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Asia	Thursday, 22nd 10.30 A.M.
Macao	Chenshou	Thursday, 22nd 4.30 P.M.
Swatow and Straits	Atsuta Maru	Thursday, 22nd 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Chenshou	Friday, 23rd 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sui An	Friday, 23rd 8.30 A.M.
Hainan	Atsuta Maru	Friday, 23rd 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Tai Sui Ma	Friday, 23rd 1.15 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 22nd Jan. at 5 p.m.		
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Friday, 23rd 2.00 P.M.
Macao	Chenshou	Friday, 23rd 4.30 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 24th 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenshou	Saturday, 24th 4.30 P.M.
Macao	Tama	Saturday, 24th 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sui An	Sunday, 25th 8.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Inaba Maru	Sunday, 25th 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	Sunday, 25th 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Irion	Monday, 26th 1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chenshou	Tuesday, 27th 8.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Chenshou	Tuesday, 27th 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chenshou	Tuesday, 27th 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 30th Noon

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	January 19th
Telegraphic Transfer	100/11
Bank Bills, on demand	100/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	100/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	100/11
Credit, at 4 months' sight	100/11
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	100/11
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	1130
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1130
On Hong Kong	
Bank Bills, on demand	100/11
Credit, at 30 days' sight	100/11
On Shanghai	
Bank Bills, on demand	100/11
Credit, at 30 days' sight	100/11
On Canton	
Bank Bills, on demand	100/11
Credit, at 30 days' sight	100/11
On Hankow	
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On Tientsin	
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Credit, at 30 days' sight	100/11
On Peking	
Bank Bills, on demand	100/11
Credit, at 30 days' sight	100/11
On Harbin	
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Credit, at 30 days' sight	100/11
On Manchuria	
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On Korea	
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On Ceylon	
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On Mauritius	
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On South Africa	
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On Egypt	
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On Suez	
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On Aden	
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